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Railroad Charges and Profits.

Cheap transportation is so essential to the growth and prosperity of every community in any country, that the subject has recently ablest economists both of America and England. It has ever been the policy, rigidly enforced, of all railroad managers to conceal from the public the actual cost of moving presented to Trinity College. trains and carrying freight per mile. Given porations refuse to recognize and respect the action of business, as public carriers, it will riage upon the companies they have them-

taken the initiative in this work of reform .-At the last session of the Legislature of that State, a joint Special Committee was instructed to investigate the management of the railroad connecting the cities of Boston and Albany. In the report, the Committee charges the managers of that road with having limited the prosperity of the people, and having impaired their reputation for enter-

The State advanced its money and loaned its credit to establish direct and economical communication from the West to New-England. The" Western Railroad" was completed, and traffic at once set in, and rapidly increased with the growth of the Western States. From 1856 to 1864, eight years, the through tunnage arriving at Albany had increased 149 per cent. During this period the road running from Albany to Springfield added to its equipment 212 freight cars, and the Worcester road added none. During the same time, the New-York Central Railroad, which is a continuation of the line from Boston to the great lakes of the West, added 2,095 cars, and increased its business 400 per cent, while that of the Msssachusetts road had increased only 62 per cent; and as the increase of local business exceeds this it appears there has not been added one car to accommodate the through freight between Boston and Albany. This utter failure to meet the requirements of the public, and to universal amnesty. The last Times says: comply with the original intent of the incorof the road by the State, to be managed by the people for the people.

with the West.

In the course of the investigation Mr. merica, and has succeeded in finding one case, Kingdom, has been 62 cents; this includes is made to cover expenses for " maintenance | serve." of way and works, locomotive power, repairs and renewals of cars, general traffic charges, Government taxes, compensation for personal injury and loosses, legal and Parliamentary expenses, and miscellaneous and working

expenses not included in the above." By the statistics of competing lines of road, Mr. Quincy shows that, in several contests for the traffic between common points, fares were reduced from \$14 40 \$1 80, and freight "Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has been here during the past week, attending to a legal case in which he is employed, involv-

challenging those who dispute to show how sons are very gloomy."

Tri-Weekly Standard. they differ, Mr. Quincy says, "a train carrying 200 tuns of freight or passengers could be run between Boston and Albany at a net cost of \$150 50." The charges on this road are \$7 per tun, or \$1.400 for one train of 200 tuns of freight, or \$6,000 for passengers, at \$6 each. In the evidence appended to the legislative report appears the fact that freight is carried from Western cities to the seaboard, a distance of 1,100 miles, at a charge of \$10 per tun to the shipper. This is less than one cent per tun per mile, which is a paying rate, and profitable to the carrier. The charges, therefore, between Boston and Albany should be reduced from \$7 to \$2 per tun; and in order to accomplish this, and a corresponding reduction in passenger fares, Mr. Quincy proposes that the State shall as provided for

> and place the management of the roads in the control of the Boston Board of Trade .-If it be true, as asserted by Mr. Galt, an experienced railroad manager in England, that a passenger can be conveyed 100 miles at a cost of 5 cents, certainly the people in this country are most outrageously taxed for the support of monopolies. If for 10 cents a passenger can be conveyed from Boston to Albany, and for 55 cents to Chicago, the charge of 60 times these sums will not long

be endured by the people.

in the charters, purchase the connecting lines

between Boston and Albany, reduce the sced-

It is undoubtedly true that low rates of transportation increase trade and promote the growth of population and wealth, and is. at the same time profitable to the public carrier. The action of the people and Legislature of Massachusetts should stimulate investigation in other States, so that, if possible, the burden that hangs like a mill-stone on the necks of people and communities distant from commercial centers may be speedily removed and the tyranny of monopoly be destroyed by appropriate legislation.—New York Tri-

### [From the Hartford Times.]

Curious Relics from the Swiss Lakes. At a meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, last evening, were exhibited some articles found in the bottom of one of been most throughly investigated by the the Swiss lakes, relics of an ancien. people who dwelt on piles out in the water. These things were procured at Zurich by the late Mrs. Mary C. Booth, and have recently been

In January, 1854, the waters of Lake Zucharges to passengers and shippers per mile upon a road equipped to do all the business known, the season having been unusual dryrich, fell lower than had ever before been that can afford to pay the schedule rates, re- ness, and the opportunity was made use of turns a satisfactory dividend to stockholders. by the inhabitants of Obermeilen to make re-A larger outlay of capital, upon the enlarge pairs on its banks. Under a depth of a foot ment of power and facilities, and a reduc- and a half of mud was a layer of blackish tion of rates to increase trade, might make mould, in which were found implements of the same return, but would not increase the stone, bone, horn, bronze and iron, debris of monthly dividends. It is not, therefore, the pottery &c.; the remains of piles were also interest of the owners and managers of roads tound in regular rows, from one to two feet to increase the outlay of capital and enlarge apart. Close examination by Dr. Keller, the traffic by a reduction of charges, if the President of the Swiss Antiquarian Society, dividends percentum, on the investment, are | satisfied him that these piles had supported not thereby enlarged. But to the public it is a platform; that on this platform huts had of the most vital interest; and if railroad cor- | been raised; and that after being thus occupied, probably for centuries, the structure rights and interests of the people in the trans- | been destroyed by fire. The huts, it would seem, were for the most part circular in shape, become the duty of the sovereigns in this measuring from 10 to 15 feet in diameter; country to enforce their claims for cheap car- they were of wattles, plastered with clay, masses of which, hardened by fire, still bearing the marks received from the wattles when The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has wet, have been recovered from the beds of

#### [From the Boston Advertiser.] Gen. Sherman's Mission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866. The ostensible object of Gen. Sherman's mission to Mexico is to be present at the election of a President and Congress, which is to be held directly after the French evacuation is consummated. It is expected that the newly elected Liberal Government will thencall upon this Government for military support, and the presence of the Lieutenant-General has especial referrence to this contingency. This subject will be fully presented in the forth-coming annual message of the President, which is now in course of preparation.— While it is denied by the Administration that this movement, taken without consultation with the French representative here, is intended to embroil us with that Power, it is universally admitted in diplomatic circles that there is serious danger that such may be the result, unless the conduct of Messrs. Sherman and Campbell is exceedingly prudent. The wish that the affair may end in a foreign war is openly expressed by the more violent Demo-

# Universal Amnesty.

Even the New York Times is opposed to

"The abstract question of right in relaporating act, has determined the people of the Commonwealth to move in the matter, and to force the resumption of the franchises power to proclaim a wholesale pardon pelongs unrestrictedly to the President, or under certain conditions belongs to Congress, A special meeting of the Boston Board of is for the nonce an immaterial consideration Trade was held on Monday afternoon to lis- The real point to be attended to is, would ten to a communication from the Hon. Josiah | the proclamation of a universal amnesty by Quincy, on the subject of devising means for increasing the facilities for communicating it be productive of good or harm? Would it promote the interests of the country, further the ends of the President, and hasten Quincy thoroughly examined the railroad the solution of the grave problem of restorasystem and managements in Europe and A- tion? On the ground of its inexpediency, we deprecate any further action by the Presand one case only, in which the manager of | ident in the direction of an amnesty. In the the business of a railroad company in his re- first place, it is certain that the loyal people port entered fully into the detail of expendi- of the nation would not tolerate a declaration tures and receipts, thereby showing the ac- of entire immunity in favor of the active, tual cost to the company of conveying coal on its road and incidentally on any other strong desire anywhere tor vindictive punroad. Upon this road coal was carried from | ishment-no desire to despoil, to hang, or to the mines to the metropolis, and all trains banish even the rebel leaders. But there is a were returned empty, thus greatly adding to the cost of transportation. Trains of 30 each, participation in the honors and emoluments and carrying 190 tuns, were run at a cost of office the men who planed the rebellion that enabled the contractor to carry coal at | and so made themselves responsible for its a cost of 32 cents for 100 miles. The "En- consequences. In the next place, it is at least glish Board of Trade," in London, has taken | probable that any step of the kind taken by up the subject, and upon full examination the President on the eve of the meeting of reports that the average expenditure per train | Congress would be regarded by that body as per mile, for all the railways in the United a challenge-a wanton, causeless provocation -which it would promptly resent, and reall trains, freight or passenger, carrying be- sent, too, in a manner most injurious to the tween 200 and 300 tuns each. The estimate very classes whom the World is anxious to

#### Hon. Alexander H. Stephens-His Apprehensions of the Future.

The Augusta (Ga.) correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, writing under date of Nov. 12th, says:

charges experienced a like reduction; yet at | ing a large amount of cotton. Without obthe end of the year, the companies found no truding his views upon any body, or seeking reduction in the revenue, but still received a an opportunity to express them, he never net profit of about 250 per cent on the cost of hesitated when asked to counsel the rejection of the Amendment, although he looks Assuming that the average prices per train for darkest days from the Radical vengeance in England are applicate in this country, and in consequence of the act. His apprehen-

# RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

### OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-sevent! Congress, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the second day of December, A. D. 1861, and mded on Thursday, the 17th day of July,

PROCLOMATIONS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President. HANNIBAL HAM LIN, Vice President, and President of the Senate. Solomon Foote was elected President of the Senate, pro tempore, on the eightenth, day of July, and continued so to act until the close of the session. Galusha A. Grow, Treaty between the United States of America and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treaty between the United States of America and the King of Hanover, concerning the Abolition of the State or Brunshausen Dues. Concluded November 6th, 1861. Ratifications exchanged ule of prices to one-sixth of the present rates at Berlin, April 29th, 1862. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June 17th,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a special Treaty between the United States of America, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, concerning the abolition of the Stade or Brunshausen Dues, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Berlin, on the 6th day of November last, which Treaty is word for word as follows: word for word as follows: Special Treaty concerning the Abolition of the

Stade or Brunshausen Dues.
The United States of America and his Majesty
the King of Hanover, equally animated by the desire to increase and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries have resolved to conclude a special treaty, to the end to free rhe navigation of the Elbe from the tolls known under the designation of the Stade or Brunshausen dues, and have for that purpose conferred full powers: the President of the United States of America upon Mr. Norman B. Judd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary of the United States of America to Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover upon his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary at the Royal Prussian Court, the Lieutenant Colonel and Extraordinary Aide-de-Camp, Mr. August Wilhelm Von Reitzenstein, Knight Commander of the second class of the Royal Guelphic Order, etc., who, after having exchanged their full powers, and having found them to be in due and proper form, have concluded the following Article 1. His Majesty the King of Hanover as-

sumes towards the United States of America, who accept the same, the obligation—

1. To abolish completely and forever the toll hitherto levied on the cargoes of American vessels ascending the Elbe, and passing the mouth of the river called Schwinge, designated under the name of the Stade or Brunshausen dues;

ing the Elbe to any measure of control regarding the duties that are hereby abolished.

1. To provide as hitherto, and to the extent of the existing obligations, for the maintenance of the works that are necessary to the free navigation of the Elbe;

2. Not to impose, as a compensation for the ex. 2. Not to impose, as a compensation for the ex. penses resulting from the execution of this obligation, upon the American marine any charge

America-

hatever, in lieu and place of the Stade or Brunshausen dues.

Article III. By way of damage and compensation for the sacrifices imposed upon his Majesty the King of Hanover by the above stipulations, the United States of America agree to pay to his Majesty the King of Hanover, who accepts the same, the sum of sixty thousand three hundred and fifty-three thalers, Hanoverian currency, this being the preportional anota part of the United being the proportional quota part of the United States in the general table of indemnification for the abolition of the Stade or Brunshausen dues. Article IV. The sum of sixty thousand three hundred and fifty-three thalers courant, stipulat-ed in article III, shall be paid at Berlin into the hands of such person as shall have been authorized by his Majesty the King of Hanover to re-

as hereinatter provided. In consideration of the fact that the stipulations contained in articles I and II have already been applied to the American flag since the first day of July, 1861, the United States of America agree to pay besides, and [at] the same time with the ca-pital above named, the interest of that sum, at the rate of four per centum per annum, commencing with the first day of October, 1861.

Article V. The execution of the obligations contained in the present treaty is especially subordinated to the accomplishment of such formalities and rules as are established by the Constitutions

of the high contracting Powers; and the compli ance with these formalities and rules be brought about within the shortest delay possible. about within the shortest delay possible.

Article VI. The treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, on the tenth day of June, 1846, shall continue to remain in force, with the exception of the stipulation contained in paragraph 3, article I, which shall cease to have effect after the present treaty shall have been ratified.

Article VII. This treaty shall be approved and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Berlin within six months from the present date, or sooner, if possible.
In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and German languages, and they have t ercunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Berlin the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and the independ-ence of the United States of America the eighty-

# N. B. JUDD. [L. s.] WILHELM AUGUST VON REITZENSTEIN.

It remains understood that, until the execution of the stipulations contained in article V. and VII. of the treaty of to-day shall have taken place, the Hanoverian Government shall preserve the right, provisionally, by way of precaution, to maintain the dues which it has agreed to abolish. But as soon as the United States of America shall have fulfilled the stipulations therein mentioned, the of that temporary measure of precaution, as regards merchandise transported in American vessels. Until, however, all the Powers, parties to the general treaty of the 22d day of June, 1861, concerning the abolition of the Stade or Brunshausen dues, shall have fulfilled the engagements contained in the articles VI. and VII. of the last named treaty, it shall have power to require of American vessels a proof of their nationality, without thereby consider them a delay of their without thereby causing them a delay or deten-Done at Berlin, the 6th November, 1861.

N. B. JUDD.
WILHELM AUGUST VON REITZENSTEIN.
[L. 8.]

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Berlin, on the twenty-ninth of April last, by Norman B. Judd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Baron August Whilhelm Von Reitzenstein, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Hanover, on the part of their respective Governments:

LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treatyto be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to Done at the city of Washington, this seven-teenth day of June, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United

States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico for the Extradition of

Criminals. Concluded at Mexico, December 11, 1861. Ratifications exchanged at Mexico, May 20, 1862. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June 20, 1862.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, for the extradition of criminals, was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

the United Mexican States for the Extradition

of Criminals. The United States of America and the United Mexican States, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries,

that is to say:
The President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas Corwin, a citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Gov-ernment; and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said States, and a Deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due 'orm, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the contracting parties shall, on requisitions made in their name, through the mideum of their respective diplomatic agents, deliver up to justice persons who, being accused of the crimes enumerated in article third of the present treaty, committed within the jurisdiction of the requirements. of the requiring party, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other: Provided, That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the person so accused shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

In the case of crimes committed in the frontier States or Territories of the two contracting parties, requisitions may be made through their respec-tive diplomatic agents, or through the chief civil authority of said States or Territories, or through such chief civil or judicial authority of the dis-tricts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or when, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

3. Nor to subject hereafter, under any pretext whatever, American vessels ascending or descending the Elbe, to say measure of control regarding with any of the following crimes, whether as

charged, according to the provisions of this treaty, with any of the following crimes, whether as he duties that are hereby abolished.

Article 11. His Majesty the King of Hanover bligates himself moreover to the United States

Article 21. His Majesty the King of Hanover bligates himself moreover to the United States in the control of America. kidnapping, defining the same to be the taking per current os money, with intent to defraud any person or persons; the introduction or making of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes, or other paper current as money; embezzlement of public moneys; robbery. defin-ing the same to be the felonious and forcible taking the same to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or meney
to any value, by violence or putting him in fear;
burglary, defining the same to be breaking and
entering into the house of another with intent to
commit felony; and the crime of larceny, of cattle, or other goods and chattels, of the value of
twenty-five dollars or more, when the same is
committed within the frontier States of Territories of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE IV. On the part of each country the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made only by the authority of the execcutive thereof, except in the case of crimes committed within the limits of the frontier States or Territories, in which latter case the surrender may be made by the chief civil au thority thereof, or such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontier as may for this purpose be duly au-thorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories, or, if, from any cause, the civil authority of such State or Ter-ritory shall be suspended, then such surrender may be made by the chief military officer in command of such State or Territory.

effected in virtue of the preceding provisions shall be borne and defrayed by the Government or authority of the frontier State or Territory in

# ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE V.

The provisions of the present treaty shall not be applied in any manner to any crime or offence of a purely political character, nor shall it embrace the return of fugitive slaves, nor the delivery of criminals who, when the offence was com-mitted, shall have been held in the place where the offence was committed in the condition of slaves, the same being expressly forbidden by the Constitution of Mexico; nor shall the provisions of the present treaty be applied in any manner to the crimes enumerated in the third article committee anterior to the date of the exchange of the ratification hereof.

Neither of the contracting parties shall b bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE VII. This treaty shall continue in force until it shall be abrogated by the contracting parties, or one of them; but it shall not be abrogated except by mutual consent, unless the party desiring to ab rogate it shall give twelve months' previous no

# ARTICLE VIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified in conform ity with the constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier of possible.

In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these

Done in the city of Mexico, on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-one, the eighty-sixth of the independence of the United States of America, and the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOMAS COR VIN.
SEB'N LERDO DE TESADO, [L. 8.] And whereas, the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of Amer-ica, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citi-In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to

Done at the city of Washington, this the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the

### eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: William H. Seward, Sec. of State

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico. Concluded at Mexico, December 11, 1861. Ratifications exchanged at Mexico, May 20, 1862 .-Proclaimed by the President of the United States, June 20, 1862.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: A PROCLAATION.

Whereas a Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico was concluded and signed at the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Postal Convention between the United States of Ameria and the United Mexican States. The United States of America and the United Mexican States.

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, being desirous of drawing more closely the friendly relations existing between the two countries and of facilitating the prompt and regular transmissiod of correspondence between their respective territories, have resolved to their respective territories, have resolved to conclude a Postal Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America has appointed Thomas, Corwin, a citizen of the United States and their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Movieur Govern ter Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Govern-ment, and the President of the United Mexican States has appointed Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, a citizen of the said States and a deputy of the Congress of the Union, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be charged upou all letters, newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, conveyed either by the United States or by Mexican vessels, between a port in the United States of America and a port in Mexico, the following sea rates of postage, that is to say: 1. Upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce

n weight, the rate of seven cents; and upon all letters weighing more than half an ounce, an additional rate of seven cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. 2. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent.

3. Upon reviews or other periodical publica-tions, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, the rate of one cent for every ounce or fraction of an ounce weight. The said newspapers, reviews, or other periodical publications, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they

may be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively. ARTICLE II. There shall be charged by the post office of the United States of America upon all letters, news-papers, printed pamphlets, or other printed mat-ter mailed in the United States and forwarded to Mexico by sea, whether by United States or by Mexican vessels, such rate of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, and the rate of sea

postage prescribed in article first, which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate and paid always in advance. Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate stamps of the United States post office,

and the postage so paid shall belong exclusively to the United States of America. There shall be charged by the post office of the United Mexican States upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in Mexico and forwarded to the United States of America by sea, whether by Mexican or by United States vessels, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be establishing the laws of Mexico, and the rate of sea postage prescribed in article first, which inland and word as follows: sea postage shall be combined into one rate and paid always in advance.

Such prepayment shall be certified by the appropriate to the state of the s

long exclusively to Mexico.

ARTICLE III. Upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America from Mexico by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States, States of America, and vice versa, upon all let-States of America, and vice versa, upon all let-ters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in Mexico from the Uni-ted States of America by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be, established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong ex-

clusively to Mexico. ARTICLE IV. All letters, newspapers, printed pamphiets, or other printed matter mailed in the United States of America, and addressed to any place in the United Mexican States, or vice versa, when not conveyed by sea, shall be charged with the rate of inland postage of the country from which such mail matter is sent, which shall be prepaid, and with the inland postage of the country receiving, which shall be collected at the place of destina

Such postage shall belong respectively to the country collecting the same. ARTICLE V.

All letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter mailed in the one country for the other, or received in the one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the one case be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, and in the other be promptly delivered to the re-spective persons to whom they are addressed, beng subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

ARTICLE VI. So soon as steam or other mail packets, under the flag of either of the contracting parties, shall have commenced running between their respective ports of entry, whether under subvention from the United States or from Mexico, the contracting parties agree to receive at those ports all mailable matter, and to forward it as directed, the treaty, and the Sublime Porte shall immediately destination being to some regular post office of either country, charging thereupon only the rates

established by the present convention.

Mails for the United States of America shall be made up at regular intervals by the Mexican post office, and dispatched to ports of the United States; and, in the same manner, mails for Mexico shall be made up at regular intervals by the United States post office, and dispatched to ports

The United Mexican States engage to grant to the United States of America the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage, duties, imposts, de-tention, or examination whatever, through the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United States of America, or any of their possession or territoay of the United States of America, or to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or possession or territory of any foreign country, or possession or territory of the United States of America, to the United States of America, their possessions or territories. A mail agent of the United States of America shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails

The United States of America, on their part, engage to grant to the United Mexican States the transit, in closed mails, free from any postage, duties, imposts, detention, or examination whatever, through the United States of America, or any of their possessions or territories, of letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter, forwarded from the United Mexican States, or any of their possessions or territories, to any other Mexican possession or territory, or to any foreign country. to any foreign country, or from any foreign country, or Mexican possession or territory, to the United Mexican States, their possessions or terri-

A mail agent of Mexico shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in their transit. ARTICLE VIII.

The means of making the transit of closed mails, under the stipulations of article seventh of the present convention, shall be arranged between the general post office department of the two countries, subject to the approbation of each Government, respectively. ARTICLE IX.

In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail service of the two post offices shall continue without impediment or mo-lestation until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely, and under special proection, to their respective ports.

of postage of each of the contracting parties shall be communicated to, and all matters of detail arising out of the stipulations of this convention shall be settled between the General Post Office Departments of the two republics as soon as pos-sible after the exchange of the ratifications of the

present convention. It is also agreed that the measures of detail referred to in this article may be modified by the two General Post Office Departments whenever, by mutual consent, those Departments shall have decided that such modifications would be benefi-

until it shall be abrogated by the mutual consent of the two contracting parties, or until one of them shall have given twelve months' previous notice to the other of a desire to abrogate it. ABTICLE XII.

This convention shall be ratified in conformity with the Constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Mexico within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In witness whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, have signed and sealed these

Done in the city of Mexico on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thou sand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the eighty sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and in the forty-first of that of the United Mexican States.

THOS. CORWIN, [L. s.]
SEB'N. LERDO DE TEJA A, [L. s.]
And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifica tions of the same were exchanged in the city of Mexico on the twentieth ultimo: Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of Amer-ica, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my

Done at the City of Washington, this twenttieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

hand and caused the seal of the United States to

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Trerty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Empire. Concluded at Constantinople, February 25, 1862.-Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, June 5, 1862. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 2, 1862. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA: A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the

Ottoman Empire was concluded and signed by their respecsive plenipotentiaries at Constantino-ple on the twenty-fifth day of February last, which treaty, in the English language, is word for Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Ottoman

Mexican States, and the postage so paid shall be- His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman by the desire of extending the commercial rela-tions between their respective countries, have tions between their respective countries, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Edward Joy Morris, minister resident at the Sublime Porte; and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman empire, his highness Mehemed Emin Anii Pacha, minister of foreign affairs, decreated with the imperial orders of the Ottomanich orated with the imperial orders of the Ottomanich in Brilliants, Majidich, and order of merit of the first class, and the grand crosses of several foreign orders; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following

Article I. All rights, privileges, and immuni-ties, which have been conferred on the citizens or vessels of the United States of America by the treaty already existing between the United States of America and the Ottoman empire, are confirmed, now and forever, with the exception of those clauses of the said treaty which it is the object of the present treaty to modify; and it is, moreover, expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges, or immunities, which the Sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by the subjects, ships, commenerce, or navigation of any other foreign power, shall be equally granted to and exercised and enjoyed by the citi-

zens, vessels, commerce, and navigation of the United States of America. Article II. The citizens of the United States of America, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase, at all places in the Ottoman empire and its possessions, (whether for the purposes of in-ternal trade or of exportation,) all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce or manufacture of the said empire and possessions; and the Sublime Porte having, in virtue of the second article of the convention of commerce, of the 16th of August, 1838, with Great Britain, formally engaged to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce, or of every other articles agricultural produce, or of every other articles whatsoever, as well as all "permits" (tezkerehs) from the local governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another when purchased, any attempt to compel the citizens of the United States of America to receipe such "permits" from the local governors shall be considered as an infraction of this texts and the Subline Ports shall immediately punish with severity any viziers, or other offices who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and shall render full justice to citizens of the United States of America for all losses or injuries which they may duly prove themselves to have

suffered thereby.

Article III. If any articles of Ostoman produce or manufacture be purchased by citizens of the United States of America, or their agents, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the said citizens, or their agents, shall pay at the purchase and sale of such artishall pay at the purchase and sale of such arti-cles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favored class of Ottoman subjects, or of foreigners in the internal trade of the Ottoman

Article IV. No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and pos-sessions of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like ar-ticle to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two contracting powers to the do-minions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

article to any other country.

No charge or duty whatsoever will be demanded on any article of Ottoman produce or manufacture purchased by citizens of the United States of America, or their agents, either at the place where such article is purchased or in its transit from that place to the place whence it is exportfrom that place to the place whence it is export-ed, at which it will bt subject to an export duty-not exceeding eight per cent, calculated on the vrlue at the place of shipment, and payable on exportation; and all articles which shall once have paid this duty shall not again be liable to the same duty, however they may have changed hands within any part of the Ottoman empire.

hands within any part of the Ottoman empire.

It is furthermore agreed, that the duty of eight per cent. above mentioned will be annually reduced by one per cent. until it shall be, in this manner, finally reduced to a fixed duty of one per cent. ad valorem, destined to cover the general expenses of administration and control.

Article V. No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of America of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from whatever place arriving, whether by sea or by land: and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States of America, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibitio be maintained or imposed on the The respective post office regulations and rates importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either

of the contracting parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall equally ex-tend to the importation of the like articles, be-ing the produce or manufacture of any other

country.

His Imperial Majesty further engages that, save as hereinafter excepted, he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce and manufacture of the United States of America, from whatever place arriving; and that the duties to be imposed on every atticle the produce or resumfacture of the arriving; and that the duties to be imposed on every article the produce or manufacture of the United States of America imported into the em-pire and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, shall in no case exceed one fixed rate of eight per cent. ad valorem, or a specific duty, fixed by common consent, equivalent thereto.—Such rate shall be calculated upon the value of such articles at the wharf, and shall be payable at the time of their being landed, if brought by sea, or at the first custom-house they may reach, if brought by land.

brought by land.

If these articles, after having paid the import duty of eight percent, are sold either at the place of their arrival or in the interior of the country, of their arrival or in the interior of the country, neither the buyer nor the seller shall be charged with any further duty in respect to them; and if such articles should be not be sold for consumption in the Ottoman empire, but should be reexported within the space of six months, the same shall be considered as merchandise in transit by land, and be treated as it stated hereinafter in Article XII. of his treaty; the administration of the customs being bound to restore, at the time of their reexportation, to the merchant, who shall be required to furnish proof that the goods in question have paid the import duty of eight per cent., the difference between that duty and the duty levied on goods in transit by land, as set forth in the article above cited.

ARTICLE VI. It is understood that any article the produce or manufacture of a foreign country intended for importation into the United Principalities of Moldo-Wallachia, or into the principality of Servia, which shall pass through any other

lity of Servia, which shall pass through any other part of the Ottoman empire, will not be liable to the payment of customs duty until it reaches those principalities; and, on the other hand, that any article of foreign produce or manufacture passig through those principalities, but destined for some other part of the Ottoman empire, will not be liable to the payment of customs duty un-til such article reaches the first custom-house under the direct administration of the Sublame

The same course shall be followed with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of to any article the produce or manufacture of those principalities, as well as with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of any other portion of the Ottoman empire, intended for ex-portation; such articles will be liable to the pay-ment of customs duties—the former to the cus-tom-house or the aforesaid principalities, and the latter to the Ottoman custom-house; the object being that neither import nor export duties shall in any case be payable more than once. in any case be payable more than once.

ARTICLE VII. The subjects and citizens of the

contracting parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treat-ment with native subjects or citizens in regard to warehousing, and also in regard to bounties, facihties, and drawbacks.

Article VIII. All articles which are, or may be, legally importable into the United States of America, in vessels of the United States, may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in vessels of the United States; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into dominions and possesbe legally importable into dominions and possessions of his imperial majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels, may likewise be imported in vessels of the United States without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever de nomination, than if such article were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country. In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the contracting parties on the exportation of any article which is, or may be, legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in vessels of the United States, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of eith

er of the contracting parties, or of any third power.

ARTICLE IX. No duties of tonnage, barbor, pilotage, light-house, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally, and under the same conditions, be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general.

Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever

cally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X. All vessels, which, according to the laws of the United Ltates, are to be deemed vessels of the United States, and all vessels which, according to Ottoman laws, are to be deemed Ottoman vessels, shall, for the purposes of this trea-ty, be deemed vessels of the United Stales and

Ottoman vessels, respectively.

ARTICLE XI. No charge whatsoever shall be made upon goods of the United States, being the produce or manufacture of the United States of America, whether in vessels of the United States, or other vessels of the United States, or other vessels, nor upon any goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country carried in vessels of the United States, when the same shall pass through the Straits of Dardanelles, or of the Bosphorus, whether such goods shall pass through those straits in the vessels that brought them. brought them, or shall have been transhipped to other vessels; or whether, after having been sold for exportation, they shall, for a certain limited time, be landed in order to be placed in other time, be landed in order to be placed in other vessels for the continuance of their voyage. In the latter case, the goods in question shall be deposited at Constantinople, in the magazine of the custom-house, called transit magazines; and in any other places where there is no entrepot, they shall be placed under the charge of the administration of the customs.

Tration of the customs.

ARTICLE XII. The Sublime Porte, desiring to grant, by means of gradual concessions, all fa-cilities in its power to transit by land, it is atipulated and agreed that the duty of three per cent. levied up to this time on articles imported into the Ottoman empire, in their passage through the Ottoman empire to other countries, shall be reduced to two per cent. payable as the duty of three per cent. has been paid hitherto, on arriv-ing in the Ottoman dominion; and at the end of ing in the Ottoman dominion; and at the end of eight years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to a fixed and definite tax of one per cent., which shall be levied, as is to be the case with respect to Ottoman produce exported, to defray the expense of registration.

The Sublime Porte, at the same time, declares that it reserves to itself the right to establish, by a special enactment, the measures to be adopted for the prevention of frand.

for the prevention of fraud.

ARTICLE XIII. Citizens of the United States ARTICLE AIII. Chizens of the United States of America, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes, and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities, as foreign sub-jects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture

of their own country.

ARTICLE. XIV. An exception to the stipulations laid down in the Vth Article shall be made in regard to tobacco in any shape whatsdever, and also in regard to salt, which two articles shall cease to be included among those which the citizens of the United States of America are permitted to import into the Otto ions.
Citizens of the United States, however, or their

agents, buying or selling tobacco or salt for con-sumption in the Ottoman empire, shall be subsumption in the Ottoman empire, shall be subject to the same regulatitus and shall pay the same duties as the most favored Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles aforesaid; and furthermore, as a compensation for the prohibition of the two articles above mentioned, no duty what soever shall in future be levied on those articles when exported from the Ottoman empire by citizens of the United States.

Citizens of the United States shall, nevertheless, be bound to declare the quantity of tobacco and sait thus exported to the proper customhouse autuorities, who shall, as herectofore, have the right to watch over the export of these arti-

house autuorities, who shall, as heretofore, have the right to watch over the export of these articles, without thereby being entitled to levy any tax thereon on any pretence whatsoever.

Article XV. It is understood between the two contracting parties that the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the faculty and right of issuing a general prohibition against the importation into the Ottoman empire of gunpowder, cannon, arms of war, or military stores, but such prohibition will not come into operation until it shall have been officially notified, and will apply only to the articles mentioned in the decree enacting the pro-